BIG REVOLT IN SPAIN

for Reforms Which Premier Dato

Is Powerless to Modify.

LONDON, June 16 .- Rumors of a serious revolutionary movement in Spain

ire given prominence in a section of

people.

The Chronicle's information is that the discontent behind the crisis, as far as the soldiers are concerned, is the cleavage between the army and the court. In all the reports there are allusions to German

the reports there are anusons to derivating the influences working for their own ends. The Spanish embassy in London disclaims knowledge of anything unusual, but it is stated that neither commercial firms nor newspapers are able to get replies to telegraph queries.

DEGREES ON DIPLOMATS

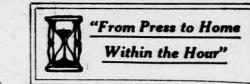
Secretary Lansing and Envoys From

Allied Countries Among Those to Receive Honors.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16 .- Secre-

tary of State Lansing, Herbert C. Hoo-

PRINCETON TO CONFER



1917, Daily Average, 91,464; Sunday, 65,111.

No. 26,716.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

GERMANY OFFERS PEACE TO RUSSIA

Tender Is Sent Through Swiss Federal Council, Swedish Paper Says.

OTHER OVERTURES MADE

tions with the German leaders. This proposal was denounced by the council. Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, last month made it known that D. Rimow, the Bulgarian minister at Berlin, had attempted to inveigle-him into secret peace negotiations. It was reported recently from Petrograd that two Austrian generals, ten other Austrian officers and fifteen privates had appeared in Kishinev, Russia, declaring that they were peace delegates. This report was denied in Vienna.

Text of Germany's Offer.

The Social Demokraten today publishes the translation of a telegram said to have been sent in cipher from the political department of the Swiss federal council to E. Odier, the Swiss minister at Petrograd. It is dated at Bern, June 5, and says:

"Hoffman, a member of the federal council, authorizes you to make to Grimm (a Russian socialist professor who returned to Russia from Switzerland after the revolution) the following oral communication:

oral communication: termany will not undertake an of-"Germany will not undertake an offensive so long as an arrangement with
Russia seems possible. After conversations with an important personage, I
am convinced that Germany aims at a
peace with Russia honorable to both
parties, with intimate economic and
commercial relations, and financial support to place Russia once again on her
feet. No interference in the domestic
affairs of Russia. An entente cordiale
on Poland, Lithuania and Courland, in
view of the relationship between the
peoples. Restitution of the occupied
provinces, and Russia, on the other
hand, to give back to Austria the provinces which she has been able to take."

AMSTERDAM June 16, via London.—

AMSTERDAM, June 16, via London.— biscussing President Wilson's note to clussia the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeiussia the Norddeutsche Angement ung of Berlin says:
"Russia's formula of peace without aniexations and indemnities is no hin-lrance to peace between Russia and the tentral powers, who never have demanded innexations or indemnities from Russia."

German Attack Is Repulsed.

LONDON, June 16.—Repulse of a German attack on the positions captured by the British south of the Ypres-Comines canal is announced by the war effice. The statement follows: "The positions we captured on Thursday evening south of the Ypres-Comines canal were attacked by the enemy after dental were attacked by the entire the heavy artillery preparation. A few Germans who succeeded in reaching our front trenches were at once killed or out and the attack was pletely repulsed at all points."

French Penetrate German Lines. PARIS, June 16 .- The French repulsed

PARIS, June 16.—The French repulsed several raids in the region of Hill 304 on the heights of the Meuse last night, according to an official statement from the war office this morning. The artillery fire around Craonne and Mont Carnillet was lively.

The statement follows:

"We repulsed several enemy attacks against our small posts near Hill 304, on the heights of the Meuse and east of Badonviller. French troops penetrated German trenches east of Rheims and took prisoners. took prisoners.
"The artillery fighting was moderate-ly heavy in the sector of Craonne and west of Mont Carnillet."

Austrian Version of Fighting.

VIENNA, via London, June 16.—In-creased fighting on the Russian front in East Galicia and Volhynia is report-ed in the official statement issued by the war office Friday. The statement follows:

"In East Galicia and Volhynia there is increased Russian fighting and activities continue at several points.

"Italian theater: There is nothing important to report from the Isono-

"Italian theater: There is nothing important to report from the Isonzo army. In Carinthia the enemy artillery fire has increased in the Ploecken sector with the greatest violence. An attack upon our position at Monte Rombon was repulsed. Artillery fighting on the Sette Comuni plateau has increased in violence."

Italians Repulse Austrians.

ROME, via London, June 15, British admiralty, per wireless.—'On the entire front artillery engagements have predominated," says the Italian official communication issued yesterday. 'Our artillery has bombarded enemy convoys in close proximity to the station at Calliano, and also columns on the march in the Terragneto valley and in the Val Sugana. Attempts by the enemy's patrols against our lines near the Maso torrent failed completely. "Aerial activity has been intense on "Aerial activity has been intense of the Trentino front. Two enemy avia tors were brought down on the slope of Monte Verena and in the valley of the Maggio torrent. Two others were compelled to land inside their own lines in the Val Sugana. A fifth machine was struck by our fire and fell to earth on the slope of Monte Zebio. One of our machines is missing."

Italian forces have carried Corne

position in the eastern Trentino, says the official statement issued today by the Italian war department. Fighting in Bullecourt Region.

BERLIN, June 16, via London.—Fresh engagements between British and German forces developed early today in the Bulle-court region and east of Monchy, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

Russians Make an Attack.

PETROGRAD, June 16, via London (British admiralty per Wireless Press).—
Today's war office report on military operations reads:

"Western front—There has been rifle and artillery firing in certain sectors of the front. Our batteries last night made a surprise attack on enemy reserves concentrated in the region of Shelvov.

"Rumanian front—Fusillades and minor skirmishes have occurred.

"Rumanian front—Fusiliades and minor skirmishes have occurred.
"Aviation—Four of our bomb-throwers bombarded the railway station at Pikokoleika, near the small town of Vesen. An enemy squadron of seven machines bombarded Dvinsk and its neighborhood. Our losses and damage were insignificant. In the region of the Stokhod our artillery brought down an enemy airplane."

BRITISH RECRUITING HEAD PERSHING TAKES UP

Talks With War Department Of ficials About Enlistment of His Country's Subjects in U. S.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British recruiting mission, came to Washington today to confer with Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder and other officials of the War Department regarding the enlistment of British subjects in this

Regulations Are Promulgated.

The War Department promulgated to-

The War Department promulgated today regulations under which recruiting
can be carried on in the United States
by the agents of the allied governments which seek to enroll their own
citizens now resident in this country.
Authorization for such recruiting was
given in the act passed by Congress
last month.

The regulations provide that any
country at war with a country with
which the United States is at war may
recruit its own citizens within the
furisdiction of the United States after
having 'obtained authority from the
Secretary of War.

The regulations say: "The military administrative machinery and officials of
the United States, especially the general
recruiting service and the depot or other
quartermasters of the United States
Army, may render such assistance as may
be practicable in arranging for the subsistence, lodging and transportation to a
rendezvous selected by the officer or agent
of the designated country of those applying for enlistment in the service thereof
and who may be reported as qualified
physically and otherwise for the service
desired."

TRANSPORT ANNAM SUNK BY U-BOAT IN IONIAN SEA

Official Announcement From Paris States Vessel Was Under Escort and There Were No Casualties.

PARIS, June 16 .- It is officially anounced that the transport Annam was torpedoed in the Ionian sea on June 11, while proceeding under escort. Bombs were at once thrown in the track of the submarine, which did not reappear. The Annam was taken in tow by one of the convoying ships, but sank in a few hours. There were no

The Annam was a vessel of 6 075 tons She was built in 1899 in Copenhagen,

and was owned in Marseille.

A semi-official note says that the German submarine U-52, which was towed into Cadiz on June 12, was operating outside that port. On June 12 a Norwegian steamer was torpedoed off Huelva and a Russian sailing vessel between Larache and Cadiz, which leads to the belief that a group of submarines has been sent to blockade the ports of Cadiz and Huelva.

Gives Ambulances to Red Cross. CHICAGO, June 16 .- Eight ambulances for service in France have been presented to the Red Cross by E. J. McCoy of Chicago. The machines are to be ready for shipment to France within a week, it was announced today

FICTION AND **FEATURES**

"THE WHITE FEATHER"—The first installment of a sensational German spy story, by LECHMERE WOR-RALL and J. E. HAROLD TERRY; there is romance, adventure and ex-pose of the German spy system in England which will held you in-terested from the first to the last

WAR HAS TURNED THE WORLD'S TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES"
—American goods are finding a foot-hold in all sections of the globe and Uncle Sam is now supplying former customers of Germany.

THE LITTLE GENTLEMAN"—Another in the interesting series of Penrod stories, by BOOTH TARK-INGTON.

THE RAMBLER VISITS MOUNT AVANTINE, ON THE POTOMAC." THE THIRD SOUL OF MASCASEN HAS"—A real adventure story in the series entitled "THE GOD OF THE INVINCIBLY STRONG ARMS," by ACHMED ABDULLAH.

THE FIRST WOMAN TO BE A MEM--Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Washington state, helps administer the United States employes' compensa-

"GREECE NOW UNDER THE RULE OF THE ENTENTE ALLIES"— CHARLES M. PEPPER presents in-teresting facts concerning the way distracted Greece reappeared on the screen of the world war with star-

REVIEWS OF THE NEW BOOKS." CONGRESSMEN TELL OF FUNNY IN-CIDENTS OF CAMPAIGNING IN THEIR DISTRICTS."

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN BY "SENATOR KENDRICK TALKS OF HIS EARLY LIFE AS A COWBOY," by JAMES B. MORROW.

"ITALIAN PEASANTS OF THE ABRUZ-ZI MOUNTAINS SEARCH FOR IMAGE OF THE VIRGIN OF PEACE"—They believe that when the image is found peace will come to the warring nations of Europe.

MOBILIZING THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA FOR WAR WORK"— FRANK G. CARPENTER writes of the schemes by which each boy and girl may do his bit for the country in our war against Germany.

WATCH FOR THESE STORIES AND ARTICLES TOMORROW IN THE Special Features Section OF THE SUNDAY STAR

HOLDS CONFERENCE HERE HIS WORK IN FRANCE

After Three Days as Guest of the Nation American General Begins War Preparations.

VISITS LAFAYETTE'S TOMB

with Russia have been reported.

A week ago the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates of Russia mader-in-chief on the eastern front had sent a wireless message inviting the Russian armies to a separate armistice to be followed by secret negotiations with the German leaders. This roposal was denounced by the council.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, at the result of the result of the results of the re the Canadian borders. Free transportation to these depots or to the station in New York is furnished British subjects, and maintenance allowances to their wives begin with their enlistment.

With Gen. White today was Maj. C. D. Murray. Other members of the mission are Maj. F. R. Athill, Capt. S. M. McSwiney. Capt. P. F. Sise, Capt. J. A. Robertson-Durham, Lieut. F. A. Gunter and Lieut. C. T. White, aid-decamp for his father.

transferred to the American army in France. Many American civilians France have made application to enlist or for commissions. or for commissions.

The general is guided strictly by the War Department's decision not to request the transfer of Americans from the foreign legion or from the English or Canadian armies except for work in the American army as instructors or in other specialized capacities. Consequently most of the Americans now serving with other armies will remain with them.

Gen. Pershing motored to the French general headquarters and took lunch with Gen. Petain, the French commander-in-

Gen. Petain, the French commander chief, whom he had not met before.

Places Wreath on Lafayette Tomb. Maj. Gen. Pershing spent his third day in Paris making official calls, paying a risit to Marshal Joffre, with whom he had uncheon, and visiting the senate. He also visited the Picpus cemetery, where he placed a wreath on the tomb of Lafay-

ette.

During his visit to the senate there were scenes of enthusiasm similar to those that took place in the chamber of deputies. The senators stood when

of deputies. The senators stood when Gen. Pershing appeared in the diplomatic box accompanied by William Graves Sharp, the American ambassador, and applauded him for several minutes. The general had to bow his acknowledgments repeatedly.

M. Ribot, the premier, alluded to the presence of the distinguished American soldler and called on Foreign Minister Viviani to address the senate.

M. Viviani, speaking at first with great restraint, launched with great beauty of expression into an oration in, which he described the refusal of the United States to see the ideals of

M. Viviani, speaking at first with great restraint, launched with great of expression into a restraint, launched with great restraint, launched with great flower of expression into a state of the should be successful.

Rumors of something abnormal in the Spanish situation have been given to expression into a state of either felt that the American action of either felt that the American action of either felt that the American cation of either felt that the American cation of either felt that the American action of either

subsided.
With the American commander in addition to Ambassador Sharp were Mrs.
Sharp and her sister, Miss Clough of Elyria, Ohio; Abram I. Elkus, former

Elyria. Ohio; Abram I. Elkus, former American ambassador to Turkey, and Mrs. Elkus and Miss Elkus, Mrs. H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts, John H. Finley, president of the University of the state of New York, and the French General Pelletier.

The senate took a recess of half an hour so that the members might be introduced to Gen. Pershing, and Antonin Dubost, president of the senate, escorted him through the immense lobby of the Luxemberg palace, introducing him to the members, Baron D'Estournelles de Constant assisting in the presentation.

tion.

Earlier in the afternoon, after his luncheon with Marshal Joffre, Gen. Pershing visited Dr. John H. Finley, who was entertaining some forty professors and literary men of France at luncheon. Among Dr. Finley's guests were Emile Boutroux. Alfred Croiset, dean of the faculty of letters of the Sorbonne, and Gabriel Hanotaux.

It was announced at the luncheon It was announced at the luncheo that the French Academy had awarded a prize to Dr. Finley's work, "The French in the Heart of America," writ

Ceremony at Lafayette Tomb.

The Marquis de Chambrun, the de-scendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, was chosen to return formal thanks when Gen. Pershing laid a wreath of the grave of the famous revolutionar; the grave of the famous revolutionary general in the Picpus cemetery. The Marquis de Chambrun said: "There is no place so appropriate as this tomb at which to salute the ad-hesion to our cause of the United States.

hesion to our cause of the United States. In your person, general, I bow before the sword which America casts into the scale for liberty, civilization and humanity. We may fairly say that the bonds uniting our two countries are in no way the result of skilled diplomacy. They are united by the principles of liberty, justice and independence, principles which hitherto have formed the strength of our two democracies, and they will certainly bring about victory.

"We know that our two great countries are inviacible. They have already proved it, and it rejoices us to think that a new victory is about to consecrate these same principles. General, in placing these flowers on this tomb you have touched the heart of

crate these same principles. General, in placing these flowers on this tomb you have touched the hearts of all Frenchmen as you have touched the heart of Lafayette's great-grandson."

Gen. Pershing replied: "It is a great pleasure for all us Americans to have had this opportunity of visiting the grave of a man who did so much for America. We are happy thus to pay our tribute and seal more closely the bond which always existed between our two nations."

The French press continues to express lengthy opinions upon the arrival here of Gen. Pershing and the part the United States is taking in the war. The Temps has a special editorial on President Wilson's Flag day address. In a cordial appreciation of America's preparations, the Tomps says, in part: "The United States is conscious of its new duties and is fulfilling them. It is furnishing its European allies with credit and foodstuffs. It is constructing ships and is hunting German submarines along our coast. Its enrollment has exceeded ten millions of men and the first budget, just voted, reaches a total of 17,000,000,000 francs.

"Thanks to America, we shall succeed finally in blockading Germany and soon the enemy will feel the weight of American intervention. From today on United States spells for, Germany. 'Abandon all hope.'"

The army committee of the chamber of deputies has adopted a resolution recommending the remitting of all outstanding punishments in the army for minor offenses in honor of Gen. Pershing. The resolution also requests that an extra ration of a pint of wine be served to the soldiers in celebration of the arrival of the American general.

Engages to Build Wooden Ships.

JAPAN REFUSES TO JOIN IS RUMOR IN LONDON U.S. IN APPEAL TO CHINA

DISTRICT OF

COLUMBIA

MORE THAN

DOUBLES

LIBERTY LOAM

ALLOTMENT

Army Said to Be Making Demands Takes Similar Action to Great Britain's and Will Not Ask Factions to Settle Differences.

Japan has taken action similar to Great Britain's in refusing to asso-ciate herself with the American action in asking the rival factions in China to compose their differences, it was are given prominence in a section of the press. There has been an almost complete absence of news from the peninsula since the appointment of the

America's actual action came in a dispatch from Peking, quoting the text of the American note, given out apparently by the Chinese authorities.

June 9 there appeared in the Tokio Asahi not this real text, but a dispatch sent from New York and consisting of newspaper comment. The Japanese were doubly disturbed, first by the seeming direct interference in China's affairs, and, second, by the knowledge that America had already taken her action while negotiations were apparently still under way. According to the Express the army has obtained complete dominance. Military "committees of defense" have been established and have tabulated a list of the reforms demanded by the army. The action of the committees, says the Express, is a more or less vivid reflection of what happened in Petrograd. Premier Dato is powerless, as was his predecessor, Count Romanones, to obtain a modifica-tion of the soldlers' claims. The express asserts that constitutional government is for the moment at an end and that the

for the moment at an end and that the army is the ultimate arbiter of the crisis. The Daily News has similar information and reports also serious industrial unrest. It says the rank and file of the army contains as many factors as the populace and is probably the chief link between them in the matter of grievances. Bad conditions and poor pay in the army have bred angry feelings and there has been seething disquiet in Barcelona. Labor troubles, actual or threatened, in many other districts, are all partly explainable by the widespread poverty to which high food prices have brought the way.
Today, again from a foreign source

tary of State Lansing, Herbert C. Hoo-ver and all of the ambassadors and ministers resident in Washington from the countries with the United States allied in the war were to receive hon-orary degrees from Princeton Univer-sity at a patriotic demonstration in connection with the commencement ex-ercises today. Degrees also were to be conferred upon George E. Hale, pres-ident of the National Research Council, and Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn. and Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.

The Washington party was due to arrive here about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and after luncheon at the home of President Hibben, the degrees were to be conferred by Dean Andrew F. West on the steps of the Nassau Hall. Later there was to be an exhibition drill and sham battle by the student soldiers and exhibition flights by the aviation corps. There were only a few alumni reunions this year, and those that were held were quiet and unostentatious.

War conditions cut deep into the program of the commencement, when 296 men were graduated. Many of the degrees were conferred in absentia because the recipients are away in training camps or in war service beyond

Gen. le Clercq, who formerly commanded a division of Belgian cavalry; Heced a division of Belgian cavalry; rector Carlier, counselor of the commission, who is head of the Italian and
Belgian Bank Company; Maj. Osterrieth, former military attache at the
Belgian legation in Petrograd; Count
d'Ursel, former secretary of the Belgian legation at Teheran, and Jean D.
Mertens.

Baron Moncheur's wife is an American woman, daughter of Gen. Powell
Clayton once United States minister can woman, daughter of Gen. Powel Clayton, once United States minister

were able to obtain furloughs were in military uniform when they received their degrees, which were conferred in Alexander Hall this morning. JAPANESE STEAMER SUNK; CREW THOUGHT TO BE LOST

PASCAGOULA, Miss., June 16.—Henry Piaggio, a large shipbuilder of Orange. Tex., will build five or more wooden ships here. Nearly 500 men will be ent ployed. The construction work will represent an expenditure of over a million dollars. He is building a number of the same type of craft at Orange.

WASHINGTON DOES BETTER THAN TWO BITS. GERMANS NOT UNEASY OVER U. S. PART IN WAR

Representatives of Press Told American Forces Should Be Treated as Negligible Quantity.

COPENHAGEN, June 16, via London -Representatives of the German press

were told yesterday, at the regular weekly press conference in Berlin, that worthy numbers in the European theater was to be expected only in 1918. the ground that the American forces should be treated as a negligible quantity in the general reckoning, owing to the difficulties of finding sufficient ton nage for transportation and supply The suggestion was followed in numer

the only variant from the earlier of- mate, first class. fensives would be a change of geo-

graphical location. to the readers. England's losses in fifty days of the spring offensive were fifty days of the spring offensive were placed at 225,000 men from thirty-four divisions engaged. The same proportion was applied to seventy-two French divisions, producing an estimate of French losses of more than 400,000.

The correspondents were told that the purpose of the air raids on England was to keep in the islands trained men of the aerial corps and guns for defense and that the submarine warfare also served to weaken the British offensive by keeping from the front men and guns required to arm merchantmen.

Finance Committee Seeks to Get E

Meanwhile. China is understood not to have replied to the American note. Meanwhile china is understood not to have replied to the American note. The State Department is not making public any of its dispatches about the revolution, but news dispatches indicate that Gen. Chang Hsun, head of the military faction, has arrived as a dictator in Peking, following President Li's compliance with his command to dissolve parliament. Whether this means the restoration of a monarchy, as hinted at, is uncertain.

France, also asked by this country to take action, has not formally replied as yet, but it is thought unlikely that she will follow the United States, now that Great Britain and Japan have refused to do so.

Another transparent piece of propaganda for the purpose of encouraging the people is seen in the Bucharest Story in regard to the Rumanias surpors, which contrasts strongly with the official announcement recently made in regard to the necessity of reducing the amount of bread supplied in lieu of potatoes. Another misleading pen trick is to describe the average daily exports in May as exceeding those of May, 1916, when Rumania was at peace, ignoring the effect on Germany's foreign trade of Rumania's entrance into the war.

Another transparent piece of propaganda for the purpose of encouraging the people is seen in the Bucharest Story in regard to the Rumania of the people is seen in the Bucharest Story in regard to the Purpose of the people is seen in the Bucharest Story in regard to the Purpose of fencouraging the people is seen in the Bucharest Story in regard to the Purpose of food,000,000 persons, an assurance which contrasts strongly with the official announcement recently made in regard to the necessity of reducing the amount of bread supplied in lieu of potatoes. Another misleading pen trick is to describe the average daily exports in May as exceeding those of May, 1916, when Rumania's entrance into the war.

BY SHELLFIRE, NOT SUNK

An American schooner, given as the Ritter, attacked by a submarine, has been towed into port, damaged by shelling, the State Department announced today. The only facts available were given in the following announcement:

"Department of State is informed of an attack by a submarine on the American inside in this country today. It is headed by Baron Moncheur, forlis heade

AMERICAN TANKER LOAN SUBSCRIPTION SUNK BY SUBMARINE SWAMPING CLERKS

ning Fight Before Its Destruction.

ALL BUT FOUR SURVIVE ONLY ONE DISTRICT IN YET

American tank steamer Moreni was sunk by a German submarine, June 12. cials were unable at noon today, twenaccording to advices received at the State Department. The message, which was received yesterday after- of the huge total. noon, told of a two-hour running fight, during which the steamer was riddled with shells from the undersea the total at that hour. craft. With the vessel a mass of flames, the crew took to the boats, with the loss of four men. Half an hour later the survivors were rescued

At a range of four nautical miles, at steamer's American gun crew, the submarine opened fire with her deck rifles. She fired 200 shots, many of which took effect. The tanker replied with 150 shots without harming the speck from which came the deadly hail. The German captain congratulated the American skipper on his plucky fight and had the surgeon of the submarine treat The story is told in this statement by

the State Department:
"The Department of State is informed
of the sinking of the American tank
steamer Moreni about 6 o'clock on the
morning of June 12, after a two-hour run-

"The vessel was first fired upon from an estimated distance of 8,000 yards at 4 o'clock. The steamer, which was armed and carried a gun crew, returned the shots and attempted to escape. There was a light breeze and smooth sea. The submarine was hardly visible. After 150 shots in reply to some 200 shots fired by the submarine the crew abandoned the vessel, which was all ablaze, taking to the lifeboats in a fiery sea.

"An oiler, Edward Cunningham of Brooklyn, was drowned while escaping to a boat. Wireless Operator G. Curran, jr., of New York, died of heart fallure in the lifeboat, and one seaman, E. Moustner, was injured by gunfire

ran, Jr., of New York, died of heart failure in the lifeboat, and one seaman, E. Moustner, was injured by gunfire and died in a lifeboat. Fireman B. Geeisen also died of wounds. These last two were treated by the surgeon of the submarine.

"The German submarine captain congratulated the American captain upon the splendid fight he had made.

"Half an hour after the vessel was sunk the crew was picked up by a passing steamer. Forty-three of the original crew of forty-seven landed. Six of these were slightly hurt and placed in a hospital. All the gunners were saved."

Moreni's Armed Guard Crew.

The suggestion was followed in numerous articles in the newspapers yesterday and this morning.

The newspaper representatives also were told that a new Russian offensive was highly improbable, but that artillery and aviation activity, and reconnoitering raids indicated a new French offensive was in preparation. The British also were certain to try their fortune again, but no surprises in offensive methods were expected from either the French or the British, and the only variant from the earlier ofmate, first class:

Moreni's Armed Guard Crew.

This armed Care Confered Confere

Owned by Standard Oil Company. graphical location.

Germany's situation was described as absolutely secure and German victory as certain owing to the relentless working of the submarine. Heavy estimates of French and British losses were supplied to furnish encouragement to the readers. England's losses in

REPORTED TO SENATE

Finance Committee Seeks to Get Bill Before That Body and the Country for Discussion.

Following President Wilson's request for immediate action on the administration food control bill, the Senate finance committee, at a special meeting today, ordered the Lever measure re-ported to the Senate without commit-

ported to the Senate without committee recommendation.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was chosen to take charge of the bill in the Senate, where it probably will follow the railroad priority measure and may reached Monday.

There was little discussion and no record vote in the committee, which was virtually unanimous in desiring early Senate consideration. Senator Chamberlain planned to present the measure immediately upon convening of the

damaged by shellfire, but was not sunk, and was towed into port."

No vessel of that name is registered in this country.

LAURENCE PERIN ENDS LIFE.

Commits Suicide at Baltimore Hotel by Shooting.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Laurence Perin, son of Mrs. Nelson Perin and colonel on the staff of ex-Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Belvedere in the bead.

Before ending his life Mr. Perin wrote two notes, one to his mother and one to his wife. Each of the notes declared that he was prompted to kill himself because of his physical condition.

Mrs. Perin, the wife, who was formerly Miss Eliza Washington Perine, and was prostrated. She had been out was interest, when informed of the shooting, and was prostrated. She had been out was interest, when informed of the shooting, and was prostrated. She had been out walking with her husband only the day before.

Mr. Perin's brother, Nelson Perin and before in the local.

Mr. Perin's brother, Nelson Perin and before in the suicide, although neither knew of the suicide, although neither knew of the spicer's presence in the hotel.

To Hurry Bill to Senate Calendar.

In reporting the bill without committee recommendation, either adverse or favorable, the committee sought to save time in getting the bill to the Senate calendar.

In reporting the bill without committee recommendation, either adverse or favorable, the committee sought to save time in getting the bill to the Senate calendar.

In reporting the bill without committee recommendation, either adverse or favorable, the committee sought to save time in getting the bill to the Senate calendar.

In reporting the bill without committee recommendation, either adverse of favorable, the committee sought to save time in getting the bill to the Senate calendar.

In reporting the bill without committee recommendation, either adverse of favorable, the committee sought to save time in getting the bill to the Senate calendar.

In reporting the bill without committee reports the believed the setting th

ONE CENT.

Engages in a Two-Hour Run- Even Approximation of Huge Total Is Impossible After

Twenty-Four Hours.

response to the liberty loan that offity-four hours after the closing of the books, to strike even an approximate Only one reserve district, Atlanta, had completed its work of tabulating

Reports from the other eleven districts told of great accumulations of subscriptions yet to be footed up, with great volume of belated letters and telegrams still pouring in. Estimates

from these districts sent the probable which she was barely visible to the aggregate for the country rising to new high levels. The totals of figures that have actually been tabulated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco—where, with the exception of Atlanta the work of compiling the totals was still in progress—and of official estimates of totals in the other districts showed a subscription of \$2,715,300,000, representing only a portion of the full amount.

Estimate Is Now \$2,951,000,000.

estimated (last night), \$1,200,000,000, Boston—Tabulated (late yesterday), \$263,300,000; estimated, \$270,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

ASSUMED STANDARD STAN

Beturns May Be Available Mondays No estimate, official or unofficial was forthcoming at the Treasury Department. Officials restricted their comments to expression of gratification at the overwhelming response of the country to the loan, but were chary of figures, saying they could not even make a guess as to the totals.

Indications were that the final returns would not be available before Monday. Even then there probably will be only an approximate idea as to the total number of subscribers. Resports from nearly every section today

ports from nearly every section today told of increases in the number. It may be ten days before there can be a final counting of individuals who have subscribed.

final counting of individuals who have subscribed.
What is regarded as one of the most remarkable showings came from the Navy Department. The department and the naval service took an estimated total of \$3,000,000. Tabulations at noon, with the work still progressing, showed a total of \$2,639,900. More than 15,000 sailors, clerks and officers subscribed.

District's Subscription to Liberty Loan Bonds May Total \$19,000.000

Washington subscribers to the libertyan of 1917 totaled about 45,000, and their aggregate subscriptions were beginner \$18,750,000 and \$19,000,000. Returns are coming in slowly, it being necessary for the savings banks to report to B. F. Saul, at the Home-Savings Bank, who in turn will report to the committee of which John Poole is chairman: the trust companies report to Corcoran Thom of the American Security and Trust, and the na-

Federal National Bank The savings banks have not reported

national banks to John Poole, at the

the largest subscriptions \$18,070,000. Some of the largest subscriptions were sent in Friday morning, so that it would be no surprise should the total reach \$19,4000,000.

his congratulations to all who have, aided in carrying the Washington subscription over the allotment by more than 100 per cent.

Both officials were the subject of very

general congratulation, and the recognition of the excellent work done under the supervision of the committee representing the District Bankers' Associated the committee of the committee representing the District Bankers' Associated the committee of the committ ciation has been unrestricted

SAYS GREEKS ARE GRIEVED.

German Press Tells of Sorrow att King's Abdication. AMSTERDAM, June 16, via London

All the newspapers in Germany publish the telegram received by the Greek legation at Berlin from Premier Zaimis, infrom the minister of the abdication of King Constantine. The telegram concludes as follows:

"The pain of the Greek people at parting from King Constantine and Queen Sophie was indescribable."